MPIRE THEATRE-S:15-The Conquerors PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S:20—Shore Acres. GARDEN THEATRE—SIG—The Boyal Box.

ARRICK THEATRE—S:20—The Little Minister. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—S—A Ward of France. HARLEM OFFERA HOUSE—S:15—Richard III. GRAND OPERA HOLSE, S.15. Richard III.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15.—The French Maid.
HOYTE THEATRE—8:30.—A New-Yorker.
IRVING PLACE TIFEATRE—8:15.—Vienna Dudes.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:30.—Countiess Valeska.
KOSTER & BLAL'S.—5.—Charminn—Vandeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:15.—The Princess and the But-MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-11 a. m. to 1 p. Spurismen's Exhibition.

MANHATTAN THEATRE-S:15—The Ballet Girl.

MATROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-S:15—Concert.

PASTOR S-12:30 to 11 p m—Vaudeville.

PLEASURE PALACE-1:30 to 11 p m—Vaudeville.

PROCTOR'S-5 a, m, to 11 p m—Vaudeville.

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Amusements 12 Announcements 14 Euriness Notices 6 Euriness Notices 6 Euriness Notices 11 Board & Rooms 12 Dom Sits Wanted 12 Dom Sits Wanted 12 Dom Sits Wanted 12 Financial Elections 11 Help Wanted 12 Horels 12 Instruction 12 Marriages & Deaths 7	1-2 Miscellaneous	53 65 66 64 5

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture. Great Variety of Style and Price. No. 111 Fulton-st.

New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—There were demonstrations by students in Paris and the South of France.

Alarmist reports of Mr. Gladstone's condition caused excitement in London.—Henry George Liddell, one of the compilers of the Liddell and Scott Lexicon, is dead.—The terms of the English loan, if accepted, will open to trade the anti-foreign provinces of China.—

Threatened disturbances in Prague caused the Threatened disturbances in Prague caused the troops to be summoned and patrols to occupy the chief points of the city, —— The bread riots at Ancona continued.

Senate: Mr. Morgan continued his special in favor of ratifying the Hawalian Annexation Treaty; the proposed reduction of mail deliveries in the large cities was discussed; a large number of nominations were confirmed.

House: Another exciting session was caused by the futile efforts of the Democrats to force consideration of a Cuban beiligerency resolution; the feature of the debate was a speech by Mr. Hitt. chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who made a strong defence of President McKinley's Cuban policy. DOMESTIC.-President Dole of Hawaii left

DOMESTIC.—Pesident Dole of Hawaii left San Francisco for Chicago, where he will be received with special ceremony. — The first joint ballot for United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature was taken without reaching an election; there are rumors of a deal between Democrats and holting Republicans to elect an independent Republican. — The funerals of Major Replantic Butterworth and General C. C. Auger took place in Washington. — The Ways and Means Committee of the New-York Assembly decided to introduce a bill for a canal investigation by a commission of New York Assembly decided to introduce a bill for a canal investigation by a commission of seven, to be appointed by the Governor, with confirmation by the Senate not required.

The Primary Election bill prepared by the Republican organization in this city was introduced in the Senate at Albany. The Scale Compittee of the coal operators and miners who are conferring in Chicago was not able to settle its differences. The strike situation in NewEngland was unchanged, except for small additions to the strikers in Fall River and Brunswick. The Fall River Cloth market was a little better. The National Fishery Congress met in Tamps, Fla.

wrote to George J. Gould, pressure of the company, asking for hattan Elevated Railroad Company, asking for definite information regarding the company's proposals to extend its lines. — Mayor Van Wyck removed the East River Bridge Commissional Company of the Com pinted a new commission.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain; warmer; south to southeast winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 40 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 36%.

A REFORM BILL WITH A "JOKER."

Almost as many statesmen contend for the honor of its authorship as there were cities anxious to be known as Homer's birthplace. It is Mr. Quigg's bill, it is John Sabine Smith's bill, it is Senator Ford's bill; doubtless it is Mr. Platt's bill. The only thing certain is that it is the machine bill, and is designed to take the wind out of the sails of the snivelling Mugwumps who have been making a fuss about corrupt primaries and padded rolls and demanding that the honesty of party proceedings should be guaranteed by law. Now, Mr. Quigg and his associates perfectly well know that the rank and file of the party are only poor sheep who cannot hope to exercise real political power, and that instead of whining about being bossed they ought to be thankful that somebody of intelligence should be willing to undertake to boss them. Nevertheless they also understand-after they have been beaten out of their boots by the refusal of the rank and file to receive their orders in a properly thankful spirit-that the best way to humor the crowd is to pretend to give them what they want. If the scheme can be so cleverly worked as to make bossing easier while ostensibly abolishing it, so much the better. That is an old trick of politicians in "pandering to the better element," especially familiar in the law giving independents the right to make nominations for the official ballot, and really making it impossible for them to do any such thing in many divisions of the State. It would be a great thing for Mr. Platt if he could beat the reformers at their own game, and while giving them the new laws they ask so juggle with them as to deprive the independents of what little standing they now have in the party.

All persons interested in primary reform will be wise, therefore, to look for "jokers" in the Quigg-Smith-Ford-Platt bill just introduced at Albany. The National conference on primary reform which opens to-day in this city should examine it critically, not of necessity to learn hope that they will, if executed, prove more a statesmanlike method of dealing with the problem, but to discover what sharp practice the machinists have in view which must be guarded against in any proper measure for primary control. The most apparent defect of the bill introduced by Senator Ford is its careful failure to correct the abuse of unjust judgment concerning regularity by the party authorities within the party abortive. The bill allows an appeal to the courts in minor matters, but reerves to the party machine exclusive turisdiction in judging between rival organizations, both of which may have observed the letter of the law in all primary procedure.

Committee of Fifty-three might enroll three- closed against them, and are consequently on much as a word of protest, but would be thankfourths of the Republican voters, while the old the verge of utter ruln. Two methods of re- ful the aggressive Power did not annex San machine, which exists to-day in defiance of its lieving them have been suggested. One is for Francisco, too. Perhaps that would be a digniown constitution, might have only a few ad- the British Government to pay a bounty on fied and worthy attitude for this Nation to asherents, but if Mr. Platt desires he can recog- their cane-sugar, which will enable it to com- sume. It certainly would be the most open and

pize it through his State Committee year after year, and have its candidates put upon the official ballot as Republicans, while the candidates of the other body could get on only as independents. One of the chief complaints against the party machine has been that even if the voters did carry a convention there was no power which could compel the machine to leave them in possession of the victory. The Court of Appeals has decided that the machine is not responsible to the State, and Justice Beekman holds that it is not responsible to its members. It is of no use to put primaries under rules, and even enforce those rules by the courts, if the bosses can still run rival primaries of their bill allows just that in providing that "if in any "city or county two or more bodies exist claim-"ing regularity as the general committee of "a party, that committee shall be recognized "as regular for the purpose of this act which "was so recognized by the last preceding State "Convention of such party." That clause is a new lease of life to the machine.

There are other sections of this measure which appear equally open to suspicion, to judge from the abstracts published. Apparently a little jugglery will secure the adjournment of primaries to suit machine convenience, and Tammany, or for that matter the Republican party, if the boss cares to adopt that plan, is permitted to keep the old open primary system, with its tremendous opportunities for fraud. No bill with such loopholes will be satisfactory to the honest advocates of primary reform, and it is not possible that they can be fooled much longer with legislative gold bricks.

RAILROAD OR CANAL!

The postponed sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad under the United States Court's order in foreclosure proceedings is set down for February 15. Until the order for postponement was made many supposed that the upset bid of the be accepted, and the property would continue to be operated in connection with, and as a part of, the Union Pacific system. By that arrangement the Government would receive about \$2,500,000 on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. By good luck or sharp management on the part | fault that Cobdenism has deprived him of the of the Government's representatives, the sale of the Union Pacific a month or two ago under similar conditions was made to bring into the Treasury the full amount of that company's debt to the Government with interest. This unexpected result so encouraged the Government officials that they immediately conceived the idea that if the Kansas Pacific sale were postponed, the committee-under a notice that the Government itself would be a bidder-would increase their offer and perhaps pay the whole of the Government claim of \$13,000,000 for the property. On the other hand, postponement was urged by the advocates of Government control and operation of railways, who had been disappointed in the matter of the Union Paclife, but now have hopes that the Government will become the purchaser of the Kansas Pacitic and so take the initial step in the Populistic experiment. A bill is now pending in the Senate giving

authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to bid on behalf of the Government at the foreclosure sale and if necessary purchase the property. As the purchase and operation of the road would be in direct violation of one of the fundamental principles of the party in power, we must hope that there is no serious purpose to proceed to extremities by actually purchasing the property. The proposition finds favor, of course, with the Populists in Congress, who are by no means so anxious to have the Government reimbursed as they are to secure an entering wedge for the general scheme of Government control of railways. The situation does not seem free from danger. If the Kansas Pa-Congress met in Tampe, The Congregation of the Fifth Avenue
Presbyterian Church declined to accept Dr.
Hall's resignation as pastor, and appointed a committee to wait on him and ask him to remain in charge of the church. — The standmain in charge of the church. — The standmain in charge of the church. committee to wait on him and ask him to recommittee to wait on him and ask him to recommittee to wait on him and ask him to recommittee to wait on him and ask him to recommittee to wait on the finance of Thummany Hall were announced, with Richard Croker as chairman of the Finance Committee. — A conference of anti-Platt Republicans was held at the Manhattan Held it was resolved to form a State organization at once. — Alexander E. Orr, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, president of the Rapid Transit Commission, wrote to George J. Gould, president of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, asking for hattan Elevated Railroad Company asking for hattan Elevated short of the Denver terminus. Its operation would establish at once a sucker on the Treasury of no one knows how many Populist power.

No; if the advocates of Government control of transportation routes are really so anxious to have the Government "buy into an assessment," here is our Erie Canal; why not take that? It has no first or second mortgage; it begins somewhere and gets somewhere; there is no danger of its being paralleled; it connects the Great Lakes with tidewater; comes under the head of internal improvements, and with perfect propriety and without wrenching the Constitution can be provided for in the River and Harbor bill. Moreover, there are superintendents and gatekeepers and locktenders and weighmasters and inspectors and engineers and a whole host of others-almost as many as there are on a railroad-who would go on the Government payrolls to increase the volume of patronage and plunder, and otherwise add to the responsibilities and the joys of Congres- main. Then we should not have to maintain sional life. It can be had cheaper, too. Some of the legislators at Albany have expressed a willingness to sell it for 10 cents, while others, more liberally disposed, say that, so far as they are concerned, the Government can have the whole outfit, including Superintendent Aldridge. greatly commend itself to the average Amerifor nothing. That would save the taxpayers of the State a great many millions of money and give the Government something it could have lots of fun with. If the Government must "buy into an assessment," let it, by all means, take the canal. That would make us all happy.

BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW.

Mr. Chamberlain is in an unfortunate plight. He is called upon to deal with the distress and impending ruin of the West India colonies, and yet the means of effectually doing so are withheld from him. He is asked to make bricks without straw. He has addressed himself to the task with indomitable courage, and with a fertility of personal resource surpassing that. perhaps, of any other British statesman of his time. But his proposals are greeted with disapproval by his own party friends and with bitter hostility by the Opposition, and with commendation by no considerable body. Perhaps he will persevere with them. He is a man of pertinacious resolution. But there is little than a temporary stopgap, and there is fear that they will leave the last state of the colonies worse than the first. They provide for the giving of a State dole. That implies pauperism. And pauperism is the most hopeless brand that can be put upon individual or community.

The simple facts are these: The West India colonies have been devoted almost exclusively which has hitherto made all efforts at reform to the cane-sugar trade. They once enjoyed great prosperity therein. But various Governments of Continental Europe have taken to paying large export bountles on beet-sugar, and have thus enabled those countries to sell that sugar in the British market for far less than cane-sugar from the colonies can profitably be Thus in this city the organization of the sold for. So the colonies find their market United States would not venture upon even so

denism which is the fetich of British political opportunity. economy. The other is the imposition of a tariff on all bounty-aided sugar equal to the amount of the bounty. But that is equally objectionable on the same ground. Of course, it would be a fine solution of the problem for State is able and extremely important. Even Great Britain to persuade the Continental countries to stop paying bounties on their sugar. But as yet her most earnest efforts to that end have met with no success. Little Belgium, indeed, is said to be considering the matter, but there is no indication that Germany and France are so inclined. The trouble is that Great Britown and recognize them, but this Quigg-Ford | ain has no means of either persuading or coercing them. She has nothing to offer them in the way of reciprocity, and she is unable to menace them with hostile tariffs. By her adoption of Cobdenism she has utterly deprived herself of all such powers. In such circumstances, to compete with rivals who use such powers is indeed to make bricks without straw.

The suggestion was made some time ago that the colonies should turn to the United States for the market which Great Britain could no longer afford them. At present the sugar tariff excludes them from it, but it was hoped some reciprocity arrangement could be made that would let them in. Thus the world was treated to the edifying spectacle of a great empire bidding its colonies seek from allens the aid it could not itself afford them, and of a State urging its colonies to adopt a system which it regards and denounces as unsound, dishonest and rulnous! Apparently that was too much for Mr. Chamberlain to stomach, for he now makes no reference to reciprocity with this country. What he proposes to give the colonies is a dole, an alms, to enable them to live until the Continental bountles are abolished; or until they can change their industry from sugargrowing to something else that will not have to compete with bountles, and will therefore have a chance of paying; or, in the words of the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee would | lamented Micawber, until something turns up. That is the best that can be done for them in this "full noonday of the Cobdenic gospel." Mr. Chamberlain is not to be blamed for it. He has done his best to make bricks. It is not his necessary straw.

THE DEPENCE OF HAWAII.

The United States is a peaceful Nation. It is now at peace with all the world, and hopes al. culty in raising that sum by indirect taxation ways to remain so. It means never wantonly to break the peace, and in any case to accept war only as a last resert. Its general policy is therefore to be shaped primarily for peaceful for State purposes. ends, and such a measure as the annexation of Hawaii is to be considered first of all with ref- an increased tax on inheritances, cannot be comerence to its value in time of peace. That such | mended as wise, and certainly is not necessary. value of Hawall would be great to this country. that the islands would greatly serve the industrial and commercial interests of the United States, has been made indisputably evident, age it and render it profitable than during his But the other side of the case must also have time of life and activity. To the bereaved it is possibility, and the most peaceful nation owes it raise money for the State, when they are just to itself to make and to maintain an adequate | entering into possession of a property, but not state of preparation for it. That has been the yet able to make the best use of it. Greater policy of this Nation from the beginning, and then all other objections to such a tax, when is wisdom has more than once been amply via- made large enough to be felt, is the fact that it dicated. When war has been threatened constitutes a penalty on thrift and foresight for against us it has been because we were sup- the benefit and protection of those held dear. posed to be ill-prepared for it, while on more The State has every reason to encourage the than one occasion knowledge of our preparation economy and industry by which provision for has restrained hostile Powers from proceeding the future of a family is made, and it is a mis to extremities. It is only fitting, then, to pay take to suppose that an opposite policy tends some little attention to Hawaii as a possible to earlich the people or to increase the sources source of either strength or weakness in time of public revenue.

That possession of it would be of vast advantage to this country in time of war is generally believed by those best qualified to Judge such matters. It would furnish an admirable port of refuge in case of need, and an invaluable station for coaling and repairs. It would also serve as a base from which to conduct | States, but doing much the greater part of theh operations against the shipping of any hostile of our own shipping. So well would it serve | means of raising the small sum needed, if the this purpose that any naval Power holding it would be able to drive the commerce of its as in reason it should For it is, above all emy from the Pacific Ocean and to gain for itself a practical monopoly thereof. As an outpost of defence of the California coast, or, in hostile possession, of attack thereon, its importence is equally obvious. A recent writer in "The London Times" called the islands "the Gibraltar of the Pacific," and they well deserve the name. The Power that holds them is bound to have dominance over that ocean in both peace and war.

But there are some who argue that the possession of the islands would be a source of weakness to this country, because it would have to maintain fortifications and garrisons and a fleet there to protect them, and thus would have to divide its forces, instead of concentrating them all for continental defence. Yes. It is a pity, then, that we ever annexed California and Oregon, since that gave us two coastlines to defend instead of one, and compelled us to divide our forces, instead of concentrating them all upon the Atlantic Coast. Perhans it would be well to relinquish the coast altogether and be content with an exclusively inland doany Navy or any coast defences at all. In fact, it might be the part of wisdom to abandon the whole country to some other Power. Then we should not have even to keep up a police force. But somehow or other such reasoning does not can mind. Perhaps because we are a stiffnecked and perverse generation.

Moreover, those who argue thus contradict their own words. They say the islands should be left as they are. No other Power will dare to seize them while we play the amiable part of dog in the manger. Very well, then. If no Power will run the risk of offending us by selzing them while we merely exercise a protectorate over them, is it to be supposed one would attempt to seize them when we actually owned and occupied them? Is it any easier for this country to defend the islands now than it would be after annexation? If any Power tried to and building them properly. seize them now, and we sent a fleet to stop it, would not that be a division of forces? And would it not be a more perflous one than the other which is so strenuously objected to, inasmuch as it would be sending part of our forces not to a distant part of our own domain but to a foreign land? If this country is able to deable, and far better able, to protect it under annexation. And if it is not able to protect it now, what is the use of the protectorate which these anti-annexationists are so desperately anxious to maintain?

The simple fact is that to refuse appearation enough to undertake the fulfilment of its tradi- of the most plausible wig going. tional policy with regard to those islands, that its pretence of a protectorate over them has seen nothing but pretence, that when it has warned other nations to keep their hands off it has been merely "bluffing," and that if any nation should disregard its warnings and proceed to seize Hawaii as France seized Madagascar and Germany seized Klao-Chau the

pete with the subsidized beet-sugar. But that direct of invitations for other nations to prowould be contrary to the principles of that Cob- ceed to the conquest of Hawaii at their earliest | comma in the process of removal.

METHODS OF STATE TAXATION.

those who cannot agree with all his recommendatively competing for her alliance. She will not ate, in 1867, a Western Senator, who was retions, as The Tribune cannot, will recognize in be found the catspaw of either of them, and ported to be opposed to the treaty, called at my this document an elaborate presentation of will be able to hold her own in diplomacy, as room in the Department of State. On my 44. facts, and much force and general soundness she has already shown her ability to hold it in verting to the fact he said: "Yes, I see that I of reasoning. His main proposition, that the war. The little islanders are always sure of a am reckoned among the opponents. And I do entire revenue of the State should be obtained good friend in Uncle Sam. He will sell them think it a serious objection, that the territory by indirect taxes only, leaving direct taxation goods, give them credit, take friendly and symof real and personal property to the cities, towns pathetic counsel with them whenever needful, tant, and only to be reached by sea, or by trav. and countles for the support of the local gov- and run Hawaii in a manner which shall not be ersing foreign soil." ernments in which the inhabitants are more di- adverse to the rights and interests of any Jap rectly and deeply interested, is sustained by abiding there. If there is anything else that we also been studying the subject in some of its the Controller with forcible reasoning. It ought can do to testify our friendly sentiments, Japan broader aspects. He had been looking over to be obvious to all that the only way to cure the grave and long-standing evil of gross injustice and unfairness in assessment of property for taxation in different counties or localities is to leave that task entirely to the local governments, which the people of each taxpaying locality can themselves completely control, and which they will control with jealous care guarding that government against extravagance | honors before any other court of judgment. and wastefulness must operate powerfully to prevent the gravest abuses. If further legislation is needed, either to give local officials ample power for the collection and assessment of taxes or to supply restraint as to the rate of taxation permitted or inequalities of assessment, such legislation for all localities of the State alike can without difficulty be devised.

On the other hand, it is equally obvious that there is grotesque folly in collecting by State authority about \$11,751,837 yearly through direct taxes on real and personal property, and Truly, it is a deplorable state of affairs. But at the same time paying over from the State to the local treasuries the sum of \$8,005,076 collected by indirect State taxes. The obvious remedy is for the State to retain the money derived from indirect taxation, and leave the people free to pay to the support of local government at least an equal sum now paid to the State Russian equal sum now paid to the State Russian equal sum now paid to the support of local government at least an equal sum now paid to the state of the people into the hands of an antiquated priesthood." State. But the margin of difference is so small. only \$3,745,961, that the Controller sees no diffiin addition to the sums now so raised by the State, thus leaving real and personal property entirely exempt from taxation by the State or

The method upon which he lays most stress, It is surely a mistake to suppose that property may more easily bear a heavy burden at the point when its owner ceases to direct and man some consideration. War is always a dreadful the least convenient of all possible times to

But the question how a small additional sum can be raised by indirect taxation is not a difficult one. There are great corporations, such as in some other States pay to the Treasury the entire sum required for the support of the State government. In this State, especially, there are corporations created under the laws of other business under the protection of New-York laws Power in those waters, and for the protection There are not wanting abundant and ready general plan of the Controller meets with favor. things, desirable that the tendency to extravagance and carelessness in the conduct of local governments should be constantly brought home to the taxpayers in each locality, by whom the local governments can be controlled. If they are compelled to consider that the sums expended go to determine the taxes which their own real and personal property will have to pay, and that they can no longer profit by securing an assessment advantageous to their own countles. but unjust to others, the entire system of taxation will be not only simplified, but rendered more just and in its influence more beneficent.

> Lower terminal charges, better transfer facilities and a deeper passageway to the ocean. Those are the things this port needs, and needs most urgently.

Old Red Cloud, last of the Sioux chiefs, is dying in his shack on the Ogalalia Reservation in Dakota. He survives all his famous contemporaries, Sitting Bull, Spotted Tail, and the plains of windy Troy. There is nothing to lament in his departure, and no repinings of his own ought to accompany it. He has long since taken all the scalps which destiny prescribed for him, and his fame in after-time is assured by a record of successful treachery nowhere surpassed among his kind. It is recorded of him that he was pre-eminent in planning mischief. but was always mysteriously absent when his plans were put into execution. He is likely, however, to be present at his own funeral, when will be furled and folded away the most lurid and poetical appellation which any of his line or A Chicago man proposes to start a newspaper, to tribe have ever worn.

The scandalous business at the Brooklyn Drydock No. 3 is not an argument against building more drydocks. On the contrary, it is an argument in favor of building more of them, at once

Pongo, the Chicago baboon, resents as a reflection upon his intelligence the trial upon him of hypnotic experiments, and has just Mr pulled most of the hair out of the head of a comedian now playing in that city. There is a fine directness in the manner in which this selffend Hawaii from foreign aggression under this made but sagacious and clear-headed simian nondescript protectorate, it would certainly be signifies his opinion of hypnotism and hypnotic practitioners. He simply statches the latter bald headed and strews the earth with their ambrosial locks, howling the while in anything but perfect concert to the Dorian mood of lutes and soft recorders. The loss of the comedian's hair, no doubt, signifies an increase of wisdom on any such ground is to proclaime to the world and experience which more than makes up for that this country is not strong enough or brave lit, and is worth a dozen times over the price

There's lots of force in a comma. One of the rules governing that remarkable body of local statesmen, the Board of Aldermen, reads thus: "The minutes shall be read, to the end that any mistakes may be corrected." One of the Solons, more familiar with politics than with punctuation, thinking that a little thing like a comma was of no account, but that it could be jerked out or chucked into a sentence anywhere, insisted that under the rules the minutes must be "read to the end." It was not until this enforced reading had nearly put everybody asleep that another statesman made the discovery that the coma which had fallen upon the

Board was due to the loss of one m out of the

With nearly forty-three millions of population and a first-class navy, the first now possessed by her, and the latter soon to be, there It must be admitted by all that the report of is little doubt that Japan is a force to be reck-Controller Roberts on the tax system of the oned with in Fastern matters, and it is little wonder that England and Russia are so achas only to name it.

The proposition submitted in the Common the California acquisition. He had found that Council to change the name of Rutherfurd Place the men taking part in those transactions had to Hogan Place, making it the memorial of an all received more or less credit for it. But what extinct Wigwam leader and obliterating the had become of the men who opposed them; venerable and honored name it has so long worn, is a clear enough sign, were there none others, that Tammany is again in the saddle, tioned them with praise. Even their biographers when the efficacy of the local government de- as determined to apotheosize its dead as to repends upon the thoroughness and the fairness | ward its living braves. If the change in the with which that work is performed. It must name of the thoroughfare were urged on the laugh, "I perceive it is a good deal safer to also be obvious that this immediate dependence ground of suphony it would be intelligible from of each taxpayer's share of the annual burden | a Tammany point of view, but not from any of local government upon his own activity in other, the older name easily carrying off the

PERSONAL.

It is not generally known that ex-Senator Tabor, who has just been appointed postmaster of Denver,

Henry Charles Fischer is about to resign the Controllership of the Central Telegraph Office, in London, which he has occupied ever since the tele-

The Rev. Dr. Bevan, who was pastor of the Brick Church in this city some years ago, but who is now in Australia, has caused some commotion in that country by his vigorous denunctation of the

In Hamburg, the birthplace of Brahms, the composer, who died last April, a committee has been formed to build a monument to his memory. It appeals to all musicians and lovers of his music to assist in carrying out the project.

Dr. Watson says that when he was recently traviling in Scotland, a man in the same carriage said you will stand up with me at the window 1 will show you something; you will only get a impse suddenly and for an instant." They stood up and waited. Soon a little smoke came into view.
"That's Kirriemuir," said the man, and sat down
with a smile of ineffable complacency. After a
while Iam Maclaren remarked that J. M. Barrie
was born there. "Yes," said the man, "and so
was I."

Truman H. Handy, the banker, of Cleveland, who as just celebrated his ninety-first birthday, loaned 2,500 to John D. Rockefeller when the latter started The absence in Mexico of Governor Atkinson of

Georgia has caused the question to be raised whether, under the law, the President of the State Senate is not the Acting Governor. M. de Wollant, Chargé d'Affaires at the Russian Legation, is a scientist and the author of several scientific works. He is a degree man of two Euro-pean universities.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The women employed to bind Bibles in Scotland receive from \$1 to \$250 a week. This low rate of wages makes Bibles so cheap that the very poorest people can buy them.

"I have no place to lay my head?" she sobbed. Her good fairy at once appeared.
"Be careful, then," urgod the latter, waving her wand, "that you don't lose it."
Gliding to the front of the stage, the enchantress let it be understood that there would be a calorino period in the ancient municipality that evening.—(Detroit Journal.

The following correspondence recently passed be-ween the football teams of Wellington and Win-

"Winfield-We challenge you to a game at any

Ampiy Qualided.—"Have you ever had any experi-nce as a motorman?" asked the street railway superintendent.

said the applicant, with a smile of conscious superiority. "I can stop a car so the rear platform will be opposite a mudhole ninety-nine times out of a hundred" His name went on the payroll at once .- (Chicago

"Sandwich women" have just made their appearance in London. They are young and good looking, and wear picturesque costumes of white, with Their faces, however, are generally red on account of the insulting remarks which are made to them.

Vaudevillany,—"You tell me," said the gentleman with the baid wig, "that the man was taken with jaundice, and mortification set in? I don't be-

"But, you see," explained the gentleman with the pea-green whiskers, "this man was an Irishman and he was mortified on account of his color."—(Cincinnati Enquirer.

Patrons of one of the underground steam ratiways in London, the Metropolitan, have long suffered from the dimness of the artificial light afforded them. The company for nearly twenty rest, as Ulysses survived the chiefs who with years has used gas made from oil and compresse him drank delight of battle far on the ringing | for convenience in carriage, but the gas was ourned on a very modest scale. An era of reform is at .. and, however. Larger gas fixtures, with double, instead of single, burners, are being introduced into the cars, and the ceilings are being painted white in order to heighten their reflective

Searching the Scriptures.—"I s'pose you got a Bible you'll let a guy look into," said one of the two tough young men who had called on the with pleasure, my young friend. If I can be of any assistance to you"—
"Nah, I got to see fer meself. Dis is to decide a bet."—(Indianapolis Journal.

be called "The Nation's Defenders' Journal," the capital stock to be \$10,000, or 1,000 shares at \$10 "Editorial space," he says, "is to be equally divided between all stockholders, and an account be opened and said space be placed to his credit dumn inches; also any article he may write shall be printed and charged to said ac column inches." If this scheme is carried out, it may be safely predicted that the managing editor will have an exceedingly lively and variegated time.

The Real Difficulty.—"The trouble with you," said Mr. Ruffedge's wife, after a warm debate, "is that you are a confirmed dyspeptic."
"No, my dear." was the answer; "that's not correct. The trouble with me is that I am a contradicted dyspeptic."—(Washington Star.

Calino's master, very busy with some important work, does not wish to be troubled with the noise of the coming and going of tradespeople and ser vants, and gives orders that none shall be admitted till he has gone out. The first one who comes is the barber.

"Go on," says Calino; "come again when he has gone out!"-(Gaulois.

The work on the Jungfrau Railway is being pushed forward in spite of the severe weather which prevails in Switzerland In Lauterbrunnen water-power to the extent of 2,400 horse-power is now available, and haif of this force is being utilized for the dynamas employed in the boring of the Eiger Glacier Tunnel.—(London Telegraph. "The Brockport Republic" tells the story of an

enterprising merchant who gilded a lump of coal placed it in his window and labelled it "A Nugget from Klondike-Value, 19,000." He falled to remove this "valuable nugget" from the window one night last week, and in the morning found the window broken and the gilded coal gone. It cost him \$90 to replace the broken plateglass.

Mrs. Schermerhorn (of Brooklyn, at their home, surrounded by rubber plants, concernedly)—Do you think the Newcombs from New-York have become thoroughly Brooklynized as yet, Marmaduke?

Mr. Schermerhorn (earnestly)—Yes: I saw Mr. Newcomb carrying home a rubber plant from the big department store bargain sale of rubber plants, to-day.—(Puck.

HAWAII THE NEXT STEP.

THOSE WHO FAVOR ITS ANNEXATION WILL GO ON THE HONORABLE ROLL OF THE

BUILDERS OF THE NATION To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: While the treaty for the purchase of Russian America was still pending in the Sento be acquired is one lying detached and dis-

Nevertheless, he went on to say that he had the record of the Louisiana Purchase, and the Florida cession, and the Gadaden Purchase, and None had come to glory on that account, but

several had come to grief. No historian menseemed to find it necessary to excuse or explain their course. "And so," he added, with take a hand in bringing territory into the Union than it is to take a hand in trying to keep any out."

Time has shown that my Senatorial friend was right in his reasoning. There is a roll of honor on which are inscribed the names of the builders of the Nation, from 1776 to 1898 Every State points with pride to some names that are linked with its entry into the Union. But those who tried to stop that entrance have received neither honor nor thanks.

The Hawalian annexation is no isolated or exceptional case, as its opponents would have us believe. It is a part of that gradual expansion of the Republic which has been going on for a century, and will go on for a century to come. Doubtless there are opponents of it who are both honest and sincere, and who believe they are rendering the country a service in resisting annexation. But they are probably on the verge of the greatest mistake in their lives. If they succeed in defeating the treaty, they will be blamed for having thrown a priceless possession into the hands of a foreign and perhaps unfriendly Power. If the treaty goes through ta spite of them, they will be looked upon as men who tried and failed to bar the march of National progress.

The people of the United States have an instinctive pride in the growing greatness of their Republic. They will give due appreciation to those who aid it. They will give neither honor nor thanks to any for trying to stop it. FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 19, 1898. PIRST OFFICIAL RECEPTION GIVEN.

A BRILLIANT SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE NEW PLAN OF ISSUING INVITATIONS

A SUCCESS. Washington, Jan. 19.-The first official reception of the present Administration was given at the Walte House this evening. Aside from the fact that it

was the first, interest centred in the new method of distributing the invitations so that only a cerain proportion of those entitled to the hespitality of the Executive Mansion would be entertained in a single evening. The plan, so far as could be judged from appearances, was an entire success. While two thousand invitations had been distributed, and, in spite of a rainy evening, every one who was invited appeared, there was no crush in any part of the house during the evening, and the whole affair was one of the most pleasant and least laborities of the big gatherings that have occurred in the mansion, The receiving party consisted of the President and Mrs. McKinley, the Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart and the members and women of the Cabinet circle. All of these were present except Secretary Ages, who was 100 ill to venture out, and Mrs. Bilss and Mrs. Long, each of whom was represented by her daughter. When the house party entered from the upper hall, it was noted that Mrs. McKinley was leaning on the arm of the President, reversing the usual rule by which the President excerts the wife of the Vice-President and the latter the mistress of

The receiving party stood in the Blue Parlor. Col-"Wellington--Won't meet you unless it be in hell.
"Wellington--Won't meet you unless it be in hell.
"Winfield--Your selection of your home ground first. Sir Julian Pauncetole, as the dean of the dram of the continued a White House he members of including the ecuation, there Unister. Contrary to expectation, there
miles of guests admitted with the receiv-back of the line, most of them being the Cabinet families and members of the

The foral decorations were of great simplicity, but attractive and in some respects novel. Smillar was used in profusion in the Last Room, drooping in graceful garlands from the great crystal chandeliers and festioned in feathers lacework across the high celling, softening the glow of the electric globes scattered at intervals overhead. Across each mannel a hank of pink roses, carnations and likes was reared against the great mirrors, while across the man of smillax from which the bank rose lay the flame-colored tips of the helicidary, or Christmas Rower, lighting up the otherwise rather sombre green. In the Blue Parlor, where the receiving party stood, the decorations were of the same general order as in the East Room, with the addition of a canopy of smilax, which roofed in the whole apartment, its apex at the top of the chardeller and drooping in graceful festions to the walls. Interspersed through this were red, while and blue incandescent lights, adding not only brilliancy, but a patriotic tings to the illumination.

DINNER OF THE CLASS OF '88. COLUMBIA GRADUATES HAVE A REUNION-

PURSUITS WHICH THE MEMBERS HAVE FOLLOWED. The Columbia College Class of '88 gave its de

cennial dinner at the Hotel Savoy last night, Pro-fessor C. H. Young, of Columbia University, presiding. Covers were laid for thirty. Among the guesto were Dean Van Amringo and Professor Mayo Smith and E. D. Perry, of Columbia University. H. B. Ely. '88, acted as toastmastes and there were brief talks with reminiscences of college days by Professor Humphreys, of Princeton University, and Dean Prince, of the University of New-York, both members of the class of '88. Dr. B. D. Woodward read statistics which showed Dr. E. D. Woodward read statistics which shows that the class originally had a membership of seventy-four, of which shitty-eight are still hing. fifty-two being in New-York or in the immediate vicinity of the city. Twenty of the original number received the degree of M. A., eighteen entered the legal profession, ten are professors in the various sciences, six are physicians, one entered the pulpit, one became a banker, two are brokers, three are architects, three are prominent in real estate circles, one chose the field of journalism, and the real estate in mercantile pursuits. Those of the class who have entered the married state are blessed with sciences, six are physicians, one entered the pulp-one became a banker, two are brokers, three are architects, three are prominent in real estate cir-cles, one chose the field of journalism, and the res-are in mercantile pursuits. Those of the class who have entered the married state are blessed with forty-two kables, twenty-four of whom are boys.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Mrs. G. Ogilvy Haig, formerly Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton, left with her husband on the American Liner Paris, yesterday morning, for their London home.

Other passengers on the Paris were Marshal Halstead, United States Consul at Birmingham, Alexander McDonnell and R. H. Ewart. Ramsay Robinson, Alberto S. Schweiz and Walter S. Ward were among the passengers of the White Star Liner Britannic, which left for Liverpool yesterday.

THE PARIS DELAYED.

The American Line steamer Paris, which sailed for Southampton yesterday, left her dock at 10 a m., but did not pass Quarantine till two hours later causing some apprehension among those interested less something had happened to the liner. It was learned later, however, that the delay was owing simply to her compasses being adjusted before the simply put to rea. This was necessary on account of the ship haying been laid up at Newport News for some weeks for her annual overhauling, whence the returned only last Saturday.

ALL LEFT TO THEIR WIDOWS.

The will of Christopher R. Roberts was filed for probate in the office of the Surrogate yesterday He leaves all his property, the value of which is not stated, to his widow, Julia Roberts, of No. \$1. West Seventy-fifth-st. and in the event of her death, to his two sons.

The will of issue Gisson Jaffray was filed yesterday for probate. His entire estate is left to his widow. Mrs. Evelyn Ann Jaffray. Its value is given in the papers as \$5,000.